

Congress, powers of—

to lay and collect duties on imposts and excises,	1	8
to borrow money,	1	8
to regulate commerce,	1	8
to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy and naturalization,	1	8
to coin money, regulate the value of coin, and fix a standard of weights and measures,	1	8
to punish counterfeiting,	1	8
to establish post offices and post roads,	1	8
to authorize patents to authors and inventors,	1	8
to constitute tribunals <i>inferior</i> to the Supreme Court,	1	8
to define and punish piracies, felonies on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations,	1	8
to declare war, grant letters of marque, and make rules concerning captures,	1	8
to raise and support armies,	1	8
to provide and maintain a navy,	1	8
to make rules for the government of the army and navy,	1	8
to call for the militia in certain cases,	1	8
to organize, arm, and discipline militia,	1	8
to exercise exclusive legislation over ten miles square,	1	8
to pass laws necessary to carry the enumerated powers into effect,	1	8
to dispose of, and make rules concerning the territory or other property of the United States,	4	3

Constitution, formed by the people of the United State, Pre-

<i>amble</i> , how amended,	5	1
and the laws under it, and treaties, declared to be the supreme law,	6	1
rendered operative by the ratification of the Conventions of nine States,	7	1

Conventions, for proposing amendments to Constitution, 5 1

Court, Supreme, its original and appellate jurisdiction, 1 2

Courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, may be ordained by Congress, 3 1